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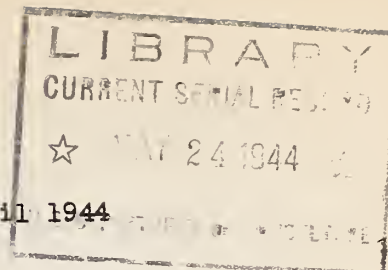
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Distribution
Washington 25, D. C.

April 1944



WOOL FAT

WAR FOOD ORDER NO. 76

Questions and Answers

This statement, prepared for general distribution, is intended to supply the answers to some of the questions raised by the industry. For additional information, write to the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: WFO 76.

Food Distribution Order No. 76 became effective September 1, 1943, as a measure to conserve the limited domestic production of wool fat for military and essential civilian uses, such as rust preventive, leather tanning, pharmaceuticals, etc. This order was redesignated War Food Order No. 76, April 20, 1944.

1. Q. May wool fat be refined under War Food Order 76 without authorization by the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration?

A. No.
2. Q. May consumers apply for authority to use wool fat for a period longer than one month?

A. No.
3. Q. When does an authorization for use of wool fat expire?

A. An authorization permitting use of wool fat during a specific month expires at the end of that calendar month.
4. Q. When does an authorization for acceptance of delivery of wool fat expire?

A. An authorization to accept delivery of wool fat expires as follows:

(1) At the end of the calendar month if the purchaser fails to place an order with his supplier by the end of the calendar month.

- (2) On the 10th of the following month if the purchaser requires the supplier to postpone delivery beyond that date.
- (3) On the 10th of the following month if the supplier is unable to make delivery for any reason before that date.

- 5. Q. Must cosmetic manufacturers obtain authorization to use wool fat from their inventories?
 - A. No. Wool fat in the inventories of cosmetic manufacturers is not subject to a use allocation.
- 6. Q. May consumers who are not cosmetic manufacturers use wool fat from their inventories without specific authorization?
 - A. No, unless the wool fat is obtained under the exemption clause of WFO 76 which provides 10 pounds or less per month to any person.
- 7. Q. What products are termed "cosmetics" under WFO 76?
 - A. The term "cosmetics" as defined in WFO 76 means all products intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, including, but not limited to, toilet soaps containing wool fat, shaving creams containing wool fat, hand lotions, after-shaving lotions, and hair dressings and tonics.
- 8. Q. Must consumers who manufacture cosmetics as well as non-cosmetic products apply to the War Food Administration for authority to accept delivery and use lanolin in their cosmetic products?
 - A. No. To obtain supplies of lanolin for use in cosmetics, they should certify to the refiner or distributor with whom they place their order that they will not accept delivery of lanolin from another source of supply. To obtain lanolin for non-cosmetic products, consumers should make application to the Director on Form FDA-478.
- 9. Q. Are consumers who manufacture cosmetics as well as other products permitted to use, in the manufacture of cosmetics, lanolin obtained upon specific authorization of the Director?
 - A. No. Such consumers may use, in the manufacture of cosmetics, only lanolin which they had in their inventories prior to September 1, 1943, or lanolin received by them on certificates given suppliers.

10. Q. May jobbers, distributors, or refiners deliver any quantity of lanolin or any other grade of wool fat to cosmetic manufacturers without authorization of the Director?
- A. No. Jobbers, distributors, and refiners are required to obtain an authorization each month for delivery of specific quantities to cosmetic manufacturers, and state whether or not the wool fat to be delivered is a part of their own inventories.
11. Q. Are "Absorption Bases" containing lanolin in combination with other ingredients subject to the restrictions of WFO 76?
- A. No. However, manufacturers of such absorption bases must apply for authority to accept delivery or use lanolin (or other grades of wool fat) in manufacturing the absorption bases.
12. Q. How may consumers who own frozen inventories of lanolin dispose of their stocks?
- A. Consumers who wish to dispose of frozen inventories of lanolin should report their stocks by letter to the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.,
Ref: WFO 76.
13. Q. How may chain drug companies obtain lanolin for use by their retail stores in the compounding of prescriptions, or for resale to consumers?
- A. The central purchasing agency of each company should apply monthly on Forms FDA-477 and 478 for a specific quantity of wool fat for redistribution to its retail stores based on 10 pounds or less per store per month.
14. Q. How should producers of crude wool fat report their production?
- A. They should report their production monthly on Form FDA-476 on an anhydrous basis.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[WFO 76, Amdt. 3]

PART 1460—FATS AND OILS

WOOL FAT

War Food Order No. 76, as amended (8 F.R. 11465, 9 F.R. 4319), is further amended to read as follows:

§ 1460.28 *Restrictions on production, sale, and delivery of wool fat*—(a) *Definitions*—(1) "Wool fat" means that fat or grease extracted from wool by whatever means including all types, grades, and kinds recovered. The term also includes Adeps Lanae; USP Lanolin, Technical Lanolin, Neutral Wool Fat (grease), Neutral Degras of all grades and types, common or crude Degras, and common or crude wool grease and wool waxes, alcohols, or other derivatives of wool fat.

(2) "Lanolin" means any wool fat equivalent to or of a higher grade than technical lanolin as defined in section 13.1 of Maximum Price Regulation 53, issued August 8, 1944, by the Office of Price Administration. The term shall include both hydrous and anhydrous grades of Adeps Lanae, USP Lanolin, Cosmetic Lanolin, Technical Lanolin, and any wool fat or wool fat product represented and sold as lanolin.

(3) "Cosmetics" means all products intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, including, but not limited to, toilet soaps containing wool fat, shaving creams containing wool fat, hand lotions, after shaving lotions, and hair dressings and tonics.

(4) "Producer" means any person engaged in recovering any type or grade of wool fat regardless of whether such person further refines such wool fat.

(5) "Refiner" means any person engaged in the refining of wool fat.

(6) "Distributor" means any person who acquires wool fat for resale without further refining.

(7) "User" means any person (except a refiner of wool fat) who is engaged in the manufacture of any product by any process which requires the use of wool fat, regardless of whether wool fat is incorporated into such product.

(8) "Current rate of consumption" means the quantity of wool fat used during the preceding 30-day period or the quantity scheduled to be used during the ensuing 30-day period.

(9) "Inventory" means the total quantity of wool fat or lanolin, as the case may be, owned by any person at any particular time.

(10) "Certified order" means a written order to a supplier of wool fat which has attached thereto or incorporated therein a certificate executed in accordance with (b) (2) hereof.

(11) "Base period" means the calendar years 1941 and 1942, or such other period as may be established by the Director.

(12) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

(13) "Director" means the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration.

(b) *Certified orders.* (1) Except as

specifically authorized by the Director, no person shall, in any calendar month, sell or deliver wool fat to any user on other than certified orders, unless and until he has filled or offered to fill all certified orders received by him on or before the 16th day of such month.

(2) Any user who desires wool fat for any purpose other than non-military fur dressing, or the manufacture of cosmetics or mechanic's hand soap, may, prior to the delivery of such wool fat, transmit to his supplier a written order which has attached thereto or included therein a properly executed certificate in substantially the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the War Food Administration and to _____ Supplier

that he is familiar with the terms of War Food Order No. 76, that this certificate is furnished to enable the undersigned to obtain delivery of _____ pounds of wool fat on or about _____, and that no

part of such wool fat will be used for the non-military dressing of furs or for the manufacture of cosmetics or mechanic's hand soap.

_____ Date _____
By _____ Purchaser
Title _____

(3) No person who receives wool fat pursuant to a certified order shall use any part of such wool fat for non-military fur dressing, or for the manufacture of cosmetics or mechanic's hand soap.

(c) *Deliveries for use in cosmetics.* (1) No person shall sell or deliver wool fat for use in the manufacture of cosmetics in excess of such percentage as may be authorized from time to time by the Director, of the yearly average amount of wool fat sold and delivered by such person for such purpose during the base period.

(2) No person shall sell or deliver wool fat for use in the manufacture of cosmetics unless and until he has notified the Order Administrator of his total sales and deliveries of wool fat direct to cosmetic manufacturers during the base period.

(d) *Inventories.*—(1) No person shall produce lanolin in any amount which will cause his inventory thereof to exceed a quantity equal to a month's supply based upon his deliveries of lanolin during the preceding calendar month.

(2) No distributor shall accept delivery of lanolin or of wool fat other than lanolin in any amount which will cause his inventory of either of such products to exceed a quantity equal to a month's supply based upon his deliveries during the preceding calendar month.

(3) No user shall accept delivery of wool fat in any amount which will cause his inventory thereof to exceed (i) a quantity equal to a month's supply based upon his current rate of consumption, or (ii) 600 pounds, whichever is the greater.

(4) Except as specifically authorized by the Director, no person shall deliver wool fat to any user or distributor unless he receives, together with the order for such wool fat, a properly executed certificate in substantially the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the War Food Administration and to _____ that

(Supplier)

he is familiar with the terms of War Food Order No. 76, and that the acceptance of delivery of _____ pounds of

_____ covered

(Specify type or grade of wool fat)
by the attached order will not cause his inventory to exceed:

* A quantity of wool fat equal to a month's supply based upon the current rate of consumption;

* 600 pounds;

* A quantity of lanolin equal to a month's supply based upon deliveries during the preceding month;

* A quantity of wool fat other than lanolin equal to a month's supply based upon deliveries during the preceding month.

_____ Date _____ Deliverer
By _____ Title

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of (d) hereof, any person may deliver or accept delivery of wool fat in quantities of 10 pounds or less for any purpose other than the manufacture of cosmetics. No certificate shall be required for any such delivery or acceptance of delivery.

(e) *Transfers between departments or plants.* The transfer of wool fat between units, departments, plants, or companies owned, controlled, or directed by the same person shall constitute delivery or acceptance of delivery within the meaning of this order.

(f) *Existing contracts.* The restrictions of this order shall be observed without regard to existing contracts or any rights accrued or payments made thereunder.

(g) *Records and reports.* (1) Every person who uses more than 1,200 pounds of wool fat in any calendar quarter shall properly fill out and mail to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., Bureau of the Census Form BM-1 for each month, on or before the 15th day of the following month, and Bureau of the Census Form BM-2 for each calendar quarter, on or before the 15th day of the second month following such calendar quarter. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as requiring any person to file more than one Form BM-1 in any month or more than one Form BM-2 in any calendar quarter, except that a separate report shall be filed for each plant in which such person uses wool fat.

(2) Every producer of wool fat shall, within 15 days after the end of each calendar month, properly fill out and mail to the Order Administrator one copy of Form FDA-476 showing his actual and estimated production, deliveries, and stocks of wool fat.

(3) Every refiner of wool fat shall, within 15 days after the end of each calendar month, properly fill out and mail to the Order Administrator one copy of Form FDA-476 showing his actual and estimated production, deliveries, and stocks of lanolin, and his actual and estimated production, deliveries, and stocks of wool fat other than lanolin.

*Strike inapplicable provisions.

(4) All certificates executed under this order shall be retained for inspection by and delivery to the Director upon request. All statements contained in such certificates shall be deemed representations to an agency of the United States. No person shall be entitled to rely upon any such certificate if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe it to be false.

(h) *Audits and inspections.* The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records and other writings, premises or stocks of wool fat of any person, and to make such investigations as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(i) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a petition for relief with the Order Administrator. Petitions shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Order Administrator may take any action with reference to any petition which is consistent with the authority delegated to him by the Director. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Order Administrator, he may, by a request addressed to the Order Administrator, obtain a review of such action

by the Director. After said review, the Director may take such action as he deems appropriate, which action shall be final.

(j) *Violations.* Any person who violates any provision of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving, making any deliveries of, or using wool fat. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Civil action may also be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(k) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise provided, be addressed to the Order Administrator, War Food Order No. 76, Fats and Oils Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(l) *Delegation of authority.* (1) The administration of this order and the powers vested in the War Food Administrator, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director is authorized to redelegate to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture any or all of the authority vested in him by this order.

(2) The Director is authorized to establish additional regulations governing the use or consumption of wool fat, or the quantity thereof held in storage or inventory by any person, whenever he finds such regulations necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order.

(m) *Territorial scope.* This order shall apply within the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

(n) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., October 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken, prior to said date, under War Food Order No. 76, as amended, all provisions of said order shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by, and all subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 11th day of September 1944.

ASHLEY SELLERS,
Assistant War Food Administrator.

War Food Administration,
Summary to WFO-76 Amendment 3.

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order No. 76 to permit a more general use of wool fat and to make it more readily available to all users except domestic manufacturers. Their supplies will be authorized from time to time by the Director of Distribution on the basis of suppliers' deliveries to them in 1941 and 1942.

Distribution of wool fat will be regulated by the limitation of inventories to a 30-day supply based on current operations. These limitations will affect distributors and users of wool fat, and producers of lanolin (refined wool fat).

The amendment, effective October 1, 1944, will make it possible for users to obtain priority on delivery simply by certifying to their suppliers that quantities thus obtained will not be used in cosmetics and mechanics' hand soap, or for non-military fur dressing. Suppliers are required to fill all certified orders received by the 16th of each month before filling orders for these less essential uses. Principal uses are in rust preventives, lubricants and in the processing of leather. Small quantities are used in drugs and pharmaceuticals.

To make it possible for druggists and other small users to get their supplies,

the amendment provides that any person except a cosmetic manufacturer may obtain 10 pounds of wool fat without certification. Producers may not deliver it in any quantity for use in cosmetics (including toilet soaps) until they have reported to WFA their total sales and deliveries for this purpose during the base period.

The amended provision of WFO 76 replace former provisions which have required specific authorization for the use, delivery, and refining of wool fat since September 1, 1943. The authorizations were granted from month to month by the Director of Distribution.

GPO—WFA 135—p. 2

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Resume

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WFO 76
TERMINATION
AUG. 24, 1945

[WFO 76, Termination]

PART 1460—FATS AND OILS

WOOL FAT

War Food Order No. 76, as amended
(9 F.R. 11255), is hereby terminated.

This order shall become effective at

12:01 a. m., e. w. t., August 25, 1945. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken, prior to said date, under War Food Order No. 76, as amended, all provisions of said order shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding

with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9577, 10 F.R. 8087)

Issued this 24th day of August 1945.

[SEAL]

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

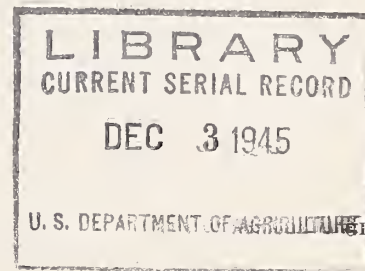
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Summary to WFO 76, Termination

WFO 76 TERMINATED

Restrictions on inventories of wool fat were removed today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under termination of War Food Order 76, effective August 25, 1945.

In August 1943 when WFO 76 was issued, short supplies and heavy military demands necessitated allocation from producers to industrial consumers and refiners of the grease extracted from wool. The order was subsequently modified in September 1944 by replacing the allocation system with inventory limita-

tions and thus permitting a more general use of wool fat. The USDA said that controls over distribution and use of wool fat were no longer necessary since military requirements are expected to be reduced as a result of the end of the war in Japan.



WFO 76—WFA 539—p. 1

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